



STOCK ACT NOTIFICATION
OF FUTURE EMPLOYMENT DISCUSSIONS OR AGREEMENT AND RECUSAL

Section 17 of the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012 (STOCK Act) requires CFPB Executives to file a statement notifying the CFPB Ethics Office of any negotiation for, or agreement of, future employment or compensation with a non-federal entity no later than three business days after commencement of the negotiation or agreement. Executives also must file a recusal statement whenever there is a conflict of interest or appearance of a conflict of interest with the entity, unless the Executive obtains a written waiver. An Executive may elect to file this notice before commencing negotiations and before reaching an agreement of future employment or compensation.

Employee Name	(b)(6)
CFPB Office/Division	
Date Discussion, Negotiation, or Agreement Commenced	None negotiation, application 9/5
Name of Non-Federal Entity Disclose <u>each</u> non-federal entity with which you anticipate negotiating for, are negotiating for, or have an agreement of future employment or compensation.	Legal Counsel for the Elderly (affiliated w/ AARP)

If, and for as long as, I am seeking, negotiating for, or have an agreement of, employment or compensation with any entity listed above, I will comply with all applicable recusal obligations under 5 C.F.R. part 2635 and, where applicable, 18 U.S.C. § 208. I understand that it is my responsibility to consult a Bureau ethics official if I have questions regarding these recusal obligations.

Employee Signature	Date Submitted
(b)(6)	9/17/18
Bureau Ethics Official Signature	Date Received

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

Section 17 of the STOCK Act requires that certain Executive Branch employees who negotiate for employment with non-federal entities to provide notification of the negotiation and of any required recusal. The primary use of the information on the form is to provide a record of an employee's recusal. Additional disclosures of information may be made to a Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency when the CFPB becomes aware of a potential violation of civil or criminal law, or to a Federal agency when conducting an investigation for employment or security reasons.